

JOHN S. HOLT, Jr., Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15.

We have received a letter from A. C. Brown, announcing the establishment of a postoffice at Sibley's Mills, and the appointment of Benj. F. Sibley, as postmaster.

**THE WEATHER, &c.**—It has been many weeks since we have had a rain, and in that time we have been very much annoyed by the heat and dust, and our town has been visited by the Dengue, a disease which we perceive has visited a large portion of our southern country. Though, it resembles somewhat the yellow fever, we have not heard of a single fatal case.

We think that it may be said of the cotton crop in our country, that it has been *two-thirds picked*. The drought, taken in connection with the early unfavorable season, has reduced the yield in our country very far below average.

There may be seen at Messrs. Wright and Elder's Drug Store, the model of a cotton press, invented by Charles Erambert of our country.

This is considered by those who have seen the plan, as quite an improvement. The screw is horizontal, and is moved by a cog wheel worked by the large wheel, which turns the gin. The whole is level with the gin house floor, which affords the greatest facility for filling. In addition to this may be enumerated the advantages, that it requires some thirteen feet less in the length of the gin house—both important items of economy. Indeed, we have never seen a press in which despatch, and safety, and economy appear to have been so well consulted. The same power which moves the gin moves the press, and as the press may be geared and ungeared in a moment, there need be no slight, if any interruption. Those who desire to put up new presses had better call and see the plan, and let Mr. Erambert have an opportunity of making a practical trial of his new invention.

Our friends of the Village (Benton) Recorder, after paying us a compliment upon some of our articles, says: "We were sorry to see the 'Creole' take him so severely to task." We have not seen the paper in question, friends, and, therefore, do not know how much we have to feel obliged for your sorrow. We feel conscious that it is not much, for it was our political opinions attacked, and we would not hold an opinion we did not consider inviolable, even though it should be attacked by the Creole. Yet, we thank you.

So the records have been removed from dear little Benton, and the old Court-house is about to be sold! In spite of poetry (?) speeches and electioneering, the deed has been done. Alas! what a pity! Yet all the charm has not left Benton yet. Some of those whose presence made it the sweetest village of the hills, are left there yet. Ah, Recorder! we wish you were right in politics. We wish you were with our dear South.

## THE PROCLAMATION.

Influenced by a high sense of duty, Governor Quitman has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature. This is an act of great importance—it is a noble assertion of State sovereignty, and must bring with it consequences which will be long felt for weal or woe; for, from the position of the Legislature, it will devolve upon it to declare whether the State of Mississippi will submit or not to insults and injuries already suffered, and to the certain political and moral degradation to which she and the South will be reduced by the North.

It is a certain fact, as is stated in the proclamation, that the people of the Southern States "have been virtually excluded from their just rights, in the greater portion, if not all, of the vast and rich territories acquired from Mexico in the late war; and thus, by unjust and insulting discriminations, the advantages and benefits of the Federal Union have been denied to them."

It is true that Territorial Governments, without the odious Wilmot proviso, have been provided for Utah and New Mexico. But owing to the previous non-action of the government; owing to the oft repeated declaration that slavery is excluded from these territories by the laws of Mexico, the people of the South have been prevented from going there with their slaves, for each would have had to encounter a doubtful law-suit, in relation to such property. This danger has not been averted by Congress as it should have done by an express declaration; so that by this, and by the likelihood of the people of these territories at any moment following the example of California forming a State government and excluding slavery, the people of the South are still, and forever excluded from the enjoyment of this part of their property in the public domain.

And how does the matter stand with relation to California, which comprises the balance of the territory in which the South possessed an undivided share?

That California, when acquired by the United States, was owned by the Southern, equally with the Northern States, will not be denied. And if it was owned by them, they had the perfect right to the full enjoyment of it with their peculiar slave property. A number of

people of all nations (and it would make no difference in principle if every one of them had been native born Americans) poured into the country, and incited by various influences, among which that of the Federal Government was most prominent, formed a State constitution excluding the South from the enjoyment of her property. This was an act of usurpation by which the Southern States were dispossessed. It was the exercise of the right of revolution against the Southern States. So far was it a wrong done us by the people which had flowed into this country; but we suffered a wrong in another way, in our federal relations; as between the States of the confederacy. This was the violent seizure of this whole country by one interest—the Northern—as opposed to another—the Southern. A seizure which gave to one the preponderance and decided advantage over the other, to which it is deadly opposition.

All of these acts, outrageous as they were, had no vitality however; they were unconstitutional and unjust, and therefore null and void, unless Congress choose to give them life to adopt them as constitutional.

What was the duty of the Federal Government? Its duty was to preserve the constitutional rights of every portion of the Union. It should have rejected this usurpation by these people, and remanded them to a territorial form of government. It should have renounced this appropriation by the Northern States, by placing the right of the South in an undisputable and invincible position. And finally, when the time arrived in which all things concurred to make it proper, by its action all of the States should and would have transferred their sovereign rights to the people of that country allowing them to form a constitution, and being then a State, to apply for admission into the Union, with whatever constitutional provisions they, in their sovereign capacity, chose to adopt.

Instead of taking this clear path of duty, what has been the course of Congress? It has broken the constitution by admitting into the Union that which was no new State, which character must be borne by the country which applies for admission. It has broken the constitution by giving vitality to laws depriving the Southern States of their sovereign rights. By these unconstitutional acts, an influence has attained the ascendancy in the Federal Government with the power over the South to whose institutions it is totally at deadly war. By its power it can increase itself by swift degrees, until there is no more place for the South, and no more toleration or safety for her institutions; this is the openly avowed design of the Northern people.

Congress has broken the constitution, by abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and by making the penalty of an infraction of the law, that if any slave be brought in, contrary to its provision, "SUCH SLAVE SHALL BECOME LIBERATED AND FREE," asserting in itself a power (as is affirmed already by the abolition organs) to regulate or abolish slavery wherever it exists within its jurisdiction.

It would be useless to enumerate all the other acts done in violation of both of the constitutional and common rights of the South, by the Congress, the Northern States, and the Northern people.

Acting under all these circumstances, which have been declared against by the Legislature, and by the people of the State of Mississippi in various primary assemblies composed of a vast majority of them; and acting besides with an accurate knowledge of the constitutional rights of the South, and under a deep and just sense of her wrongs which progressed in depth and darkness, Governor John A. Quitman, has convened the Legislature of Mississippi to determine whether or not we shall submit to our everlasting disgrace and ruin, or shall resist; and if we resist, to determine the proper method, which will first of course be by a primary assembly of the Sovereign people.

This act we have said is a noble assertion of State sovereignty, called forth from one who has no fear to do his duty, by the most palpable and overwhelming necessity. Will Old Wilkinson support their beloved South? Yes! In the war of '12 she did her duty! In the Mexican war she did her duty! In the Mexican war she did her duty! She has always done her duty nobly, with great distinction, without fear, and for her country. The people can see no party interests paramount to Country, which can be served. They have agreed to drop party bickerings and support their country. Fellow-citizens, we submit to the recent acts of the North, we will submit to any thing, and are disgraced and deserve it.

The last Wilkinson Whig says: "There is not a statesman or a constitutional lawyer of any consideration, North or South, that pretends that the constitution has been violated or its provisions the least strained in the admission of California."

It would appear from this, that the Editor of the Whig considers no man a "statesman or a constitutional lawyer of any consideration" who does not believe just as he does on this subject. It appears to us that we could point to a good many who have heretofore borne a very good reputation as statesmen &c., who hold that the admission by Congress of California would be unconstitutional; and among others, Mr. [Name], the distinguished Whig statesman [Name], who has said, in a letter to citizens of his state, in reply to questions:

"If Mr. Clay's compromise bill should pass, CONGRESS WOULD INTERVENE BY THAT VERY ACT TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY IN THE MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE PART OF THE common territory—for all agree that the people who chanced to be in California had no right to declare this prohibition, and their act is entirely null and void until Congress give it life and validity. IT IS THE SAME THING AS IF CONGRESS HAD IMPOSED THE PROVISION."

## MR. RHETT AND THE WHIG.

Our duties having been, for a short while, interrupted, we return to them, and, as a first work, make the following corrections of erroneous statements made by the Whig, to which we call attention.

The Wilkinson Whig of September 13th, said, "The Republican is publishing, in instalments, the disgraceful denunciations of R. B. Rhett." In a reply we denied that it deserved this character, and called upon the Whig to cite one single disgraceful word or sentiment in Mr. Rhett's speech. The Whig pointed out several (all of which we have shown to be, in the highest degree, truthful and honorable) and among them said:

"Again, Rhett says, 'let the Union be dissolved, and foreign nations will make our prosperity their interest, and our security their care.'"

And upon this quotation the Whig remarked that here was a man so spirited as to be

"Ready to dissolve the Union, unless South Carolina can have a majority in the nation's council, yet offering her up a willing victim to 'foreign nations,' fairly bidding for a place at the feet of some European power."

We then showed that the quotation made above by the Whig, was not only not a correct one, but that what Mr. Rhett did say, was not in the remotest degree, susceptible of the meaning given by the Whig; and we made the quotation from Mr. Rhett's speech correctly—as follows:

"By our physical power we can protect ourselves against foreign nations: whilst by our productions we can command their peace or support. The keys of their wealth and commerce are in our hands, which we will freely offer to them, by a system of free trade, making our prosperity their interest—our security, their care."

The Whig, of Sept. 27th, quotes this extract, and, in commenting, says:

"The above extract we take from the Republican; we reckon it is authentic—at all events, it is near the fountain head of subversive denunciations as we care to get. In the last Whig, when we quoted the above sentiment of resisting Mr. Rhett, we confess it was not done so fully as is now done by this extract. And to save the Republican from any indignation, and ourselves from any suspicion of unfairness, we will state, we gave the extract as we saw it quoted. It sounds to us very much like Judge Tucker's 'concessions to England,' which in the name of South he offered at the Nashville Convention. He and Rhett are the same style of patriots."

There are several things in this part of the comments which should be noticed, and we have italicized part of them. After having characterized, as disgraceful, a speech which the Republican was publishing, made by an honorable and sensible man, and being asked to point out some disgraceful word or sentiment, the Whig makes a quotation which is not correct, but false both in word and sentiment; and, upon being corrected, makes the proper quotation, and says, "we reckon it is authentic," and "we gave the extract as we saw it quoted." It was the "harangue" the Republican published, the Whig characterized as disgraceful. Was this quotation made from the Republican? Assuredly not. In fairness, all quotations to prove the position of the Whig, should have been from the speech as there published. Yet it has taken a quotation from some enemy to the South, who manufactures it to suit his own purposes.

But the Whig, though it reckons the correct quotation we gave to be authentic, does not come out ingeniously, and acknowledge itself to have been in error, but persists and says "when we quoted the above sentiment of the resisting Mr. Rhett, we confess it was done so fully as is now done by this extract." Now on what occasion did the Whig quote the sentiment contained in the correct quotation we gave? or did the Whig quote that sentiment at all, either fully or even in a remote degree? The sentiment quoted by the Whig was, "Let the Union be dissolved, and foreign nations will make our prosperity their interest and our security their care. Now is this the sentiment contained in the proper quotation? It appears to us that nothing could be farther from it.

We ask the editor of the Wilkinson Whig if this be fair. Is it correct, either in one whose place it is to inform the public correctly, or in one who wishes to argue fairly?

But if the Whig had, in the first place, quoted the sentiment correctly, why give to the proper quotation another interpretation, which the Whig does?

The Whig says that, "It sounds to us very much like Judge Tucker's 'concessions to England,' which, in the name of the South, he offered to the Nashville Convention. We published a large portion of that speech, and saw no such 'concessions'—we are sure that we saw none—in the said speech. Will the Whig be so good as to be more specific.

Let us see if the Whig be more fortunate in this interpretation of the disgraceful part of Mr. Rhett's speech, than he was in his former quotation of the sentiment. Here it is:

"It amounts to this: if we, the Southern States, once get set up for ourselves, get rid of the North, how amiable we and the monarchies of Europe will be to each other! They shall have our cotton, and we in return shall be in a state of dependence upon them for every article of manufacture, for every need, comfort and luxury. We will get to be as depending on the monarchies of Europe as were the English colonies on the mother country; and then we suppose 'our prosperity will be their interest—our security their care.' We wonder whose 'protection' the South would most crave? We suppose these resisting patriots would shelter themselves under the guardianship of the great emancipator, England."

One only need to glance at this and at the proper extract to see how free a translation the Whig has made. We italicize part of it, and make no useless comments.

It is our aim always to argue with truth for the discovery of truth; it appears to us that the editor of the Wilkinson Whig, in this affair of Mr. Rhett's speech, has only argued for

very—a victory, too, so fleeting, so short-lived, as to exist only until the next Republican. There is enough evil in the world, in all conscience, without calling the good evil—so that we should be careful. It may, therefore, be laid down as a safe rule, that before we call a speech disgraceful, or even erroneous, we ought to read it—and read it carefully; then we will know when we make the quotation, whether it be right or not. We should also quote fairly, giving sufficient of the context always to any passage we quote, to show its full meaning; and, lastly, we should give a fair interpretation of what we quote.

The Wilkinson Whig says:

"The proclamation of the Governor of this State, convening the Legislature of Mississippi, contains about as much misstatement and false statement as could well be got into a document of the dimensions of this very brief and pregnant proclamation."

Let the people of Wilkinson and of Mississippi look at the insult here attempted to be placed upon their State, and upon a gentleman. Let us suppose for a moment that Governor Quitman is wrong in his views in calling the legislature together, yet what is the character of this declaration of the Wilkinson Whig? A man who for many years has served his state and country with an untarnished distinction in various high offices; a man of the most unblemished reputation as a gentleman; acting as the Governor of a State, (elected to that office by a majority of over ten thousand,) and acting under oath, issues his solemn Proclamation to the People of his State, and is pronounced by the Editor of the Wilkinson Whig to be a liar! Is declared by the Editor of the Wilkinson Whig to have made in his Proclamation many false statements!

We make no comments upon such a thing as this. Let whigs and democrats, knowing all the circumstances, look at it, and feel what cannot, without insult to their good sense and sense of honor, be expressed as to this vicious use of an honorable instrument—the Press. It should be that a man making such an assertion might be prosecuted for defamation—and in private life this would be the least inglorious punishment which would await him.

Samuel J. Peters has been rejected by the Senate, and William Freter appointed Collector of the port of New Orleans. Poor Mr. Peters! Accommodated Mr. Freter!

## From the Southern Press. MISSISSIPPI.

We have authentic information that the able, patriotic and gallant Governor of Mississippi will, or has by this time, issued his proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature of that State, on the 20th of October next, as he considers that the recent acts of Congress are incompatible with her honor and safety.

We published yesterday a call on the Governor of Alabama, to do the same thing; and have scarcely a doubt that State will act with the other cotton states, promptly. The Governor of South Carolina would have adopted the same course before now, but that the regular election of members occurs the first Monday in October next, and the Legislature meets in November—so that they can co-operate in the measures of the Georgia Convention.

The people of Texas will thus see, that they can act on the proposition of Congress to buy their territorial and sovereign rights, without regarding the menaces of Federal coercion.

As no instance has ever occurred in our history, of such a wholesale outrage on the rights, the honor and the interests of any portion of the Union—so there is none where the attempt has been so promptly met, and with such ample powers of resistance.

The state of our public affairs is without a parallel—and demands all the wisdom, honesty, and patriotism of the land. The schemes of party, the arrogance of power, the lust of sectional aggrandizement must now give way.—There must be a prompt return to the Constitutional rights of the states, there must be a renunciation of the scheme of southern spoliation, there must be safety for the future—or the Union is gone.

Having predicted not long ago that the cotton states would commence this movement, and this being now obvious, it may be as well to suggest again that the time will soon be at hand when Virginia will do her duty. And let nobody imagine that this will be done in a faltering or half-way manner. The occasion demands energy and decision. When Virginia takes her stand for southern rights, the question will be settled. And Virginia, we think, will make that stand when her Legislature next assembles.

But whatever may be the action of Virginia or other states, the cotton states have the power and the will to maintain their own rights. The idea that they can be coerced into submission is an absurdity—the attempt would be an enormity.

"There is a sense of justice which the most obdurate will feel; there is an extremity of wrong, at which the most peaceful will become indignant. Every moderate and order loving man of the south, whose sensibilities are not deadened by interest, or whose intelligence is not become insanity of partisanship, is roused at the continued attempts which are being made, to overthrow southern institutions. Every day old party ties are being broken. Men, who for twenty years have been separated, are now coming together. The old party armor, worn in Federal and Republican, Democratic and Whig, Nullification and Union wars, is no longer valuable. The south, with the exception of a few deluded persons, and a few secret enemies, is raising a common standard, under which ALL WILL UPRISE. They, who are deceived, and cannot see the danger, have, as friends, our charitable sympathies. Those who are the natural allies of the Free Soilers, may expect to be exposed, and, as enemies, to meet the fate of spies. As there is no point at which their wilful efforts to deceive the public, end, so there is no limit to which the public condemnation should not go.—Charleston News.

From the N. O. Picayune LATE NEWS.

PROCLAMATION

JOHN ANTHONY QUITMAN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

BALTIMORE October 1.—A Swindling Transaction.—A swindling transaction in regard to the Bounty Land law has been discovered at Washington. It appears that the engrossing clerk left out of the law the stipulation providing for issuing patents to soldiers and their representatives. When the fraud was discovered, the clerk was discharged. The President has suspended the execution of the Bounty Land law until the next session of Congress.

Adjournment of Congress.—Both houses of Congress adjourned sine die yesterday, at 12 o'clock.

The Foote and Fremont Difficulty.—The difficulty between Senators Foote and Fremont has been amicably adjusted. The latter addressed a note to the former, calling for the retraction of the offensive language used by him in debate, and in the event of his refusing to sign a paper making such retraction, a challenge was to be delivered to him.

Mr. Foote declined signing the paper, but addressed a note in reply to Mr. Fremont, disclaiming any intention to give personal offence by the language which he used on the occasion. His reply was considered satisfactorily by the friends of both parties, and Mr. Foote's note, at the instance of Mr. Fremont, was referred to Colonel Benton, who consented to the arrangement.

The objectionable remark of Mr. Foote was, that the plan of the Senator from California for the settlement of the land titles was an outrage upon the public.

Cincinnati and St. Louis Custom-Houses.—The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, making appropriations for custom-houses at Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Utah Territorial Government.—The President's nominations for the Territorial Government of Utah were confirmed as follows:

Brighton Young, Governor; Broughton Davis, Secretary of State; James Buffington, Chief Justice; Perry Brochu, (?) of Alabama, Associate Justice; Seth Blair, of Utah, District Attorney; J. P. Haywood, Marshal.

## NEWS BY THE CAMBRIA.

The Collins steamer Atlantic reached Liverpool on Friday the 20th, and the Europa on the preceding Wednesday. Both steamers reported the presence of heavy easterly winds.

Liverpool, Sept. 21, 1850

The Cotton advances from America, by the Europa, created great excitement, and prices immediately advanced a half penny per pound, with large sales. After Wednesday, there was more disposition to sell, the Atlantic's advances having confirmed the previous reports of injuries sustained by the growing crops.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.—France.—This country is generally quiet. Napoleon has returned to Paris.

Denmark and the Duchies.—Another battle had been fought between the forces of the Danes and Holsteimers, in which each party lost 200 men.

The latest advices from Hamburg state that the Schleswig Holstein army had advanced upon the Danish position at Kurlshandorf, and routed the troops. After which a cannonade of an hour's duration was kept up. Gen. Willston took Eckernford, and fixed his headquarters there, but refused to fight and evacuated the post.

Duke of Hesse Cassel Expelled.—The Duke of Hesse Cassel, in consequence of his illegal exactions from the people, has been compelled to fly from the German States.

England was tranquil. The political intelligence by this arrival is generally unimportant.

HON. JEFF. DAVIS.—The fearful struggle which has been going on in Congress for nearly twelve months, has terminated in the defeat of the South, and we can now review the battle field, but not look with composure upon the ruins scattered there. We have watched with anxiety and admiration the patriot band, who placed themselves upon the broad platform of the constitution, and with infinite tact and courage, held at bay the formidable host arrayed against them. For ten long months they bore up against overwhelming numbers. But worn out by fatigue and deserted by their allies, they were at last driven from the field with the loss of thirty-three of their number. Among the Spartan band, that stood where balls fell thickest and fastest was seen the glorious Jeff. Davis—the noblest "Greeks of them all"—ever vigilant and at his post, and dealing blows where they told with the most deadly effect. Brave in arms, and able and faithful in counsel—may he long live and serve a grateful constituency.

[Yazoo Democrat.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. TOWNS.—We have before us the proclamation of Governor Towns, of Georgia, dated 23d of September, and calling for an election on the 25th November next, of delegates to a convention "to take into consideration such measures as compact with the extraordinary prospect of our relations to our co-States, and to decide upon what steps are necessary and proper to be taken, compatible with honor and constitutional obligations, as well as more effectually to secure our rights of property in slaves, and to arrest all aggression by one section of the Union upon the free enjoyment of the constitutional rights of the other; and lastly, to preserve inviolate the equality of the States of the Union as guaranteed under the constitution." Such is the language of Gov. Towns. The convention will be composed of double the number of delegates forming the State Legislature. [Mississippian.

WHEREAS, The people of Mississippi have repeatedly, in public meetings, in popular conventions, and by Legislative resolves, claimed and asserted their equality of right with the other States of the territory belonging in common to these United States; and have frequently and publicly declared their fixed determination, at all hazards, to maintain these rights, so essential to their freedom and equality.

And whereas, By recent acts of Congress, the people of Mississippi, in common with the citizens of all the slaveholding States, have been virtually excluded from their just rights, in the greater portion, if not all, of the vast and rich territories acquired from Mexico in the late war; and thus, by unjust and insulting discriminations, the advantages and benefits of the Federal Union, have been denied to them.

And, whereas, The abolition, by Congress, of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and other acts of the Federal government, done and threatened leave no reasonable hope that the aggressions upon the rights of the people of the slaveholding States will cease, until, by direct or indirect means, their domestic institutions are overthrown;

Now, therefore, That the proper authorities of the State may be enabled to take into consideration the alarming state of our public affairs, and if possible, avert the evils which impend over us; that the State may be placed in an attitude to assert her sovereignty, and that the means may be provided to meet any and every emergency which may happen;

I, JOHN A. QUITMAN, Governor of the State of Mississippi, exercising the powers in me vested by the Constitution, do hereby convene the Legislature of this State, and do appoint MONDAY, the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, for the meeting of both Houses of the Legislature, at the Capitol, in Jackson, the seat of government of this State.

In testimony whereof, I have L. S. hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the city of Jackson, the 26th of September, A. D. 1850, and of the sovereignty of Mississippi, the thirty-fourth.

By the Governor:  
JO BELL, Sec'y of State.

J. A. QUITMAN.

A CALL UPON GOV. COLLIER.—We publish below a call upon the Governor of Alabama, by many of our best citizens, to convene the Legislature, with a view to a convention of the people to redress federal outrage and oppression. Every signature was procured in an hour or two, and, if delay had been thought advisable, we have no doubt nineteen twentieths of the people of Dallas could have been procured to sign it.

"We have no time to advertise for, and assemble, public meetings, to make calls upon the Governor. In a day or two, if necessary, half the people of the county can be had to sign a like petition. We hope they will do so without delay. It is Gov. Collier's duty to convene the Legislature immediately, and if he shrink from that duty he will be remembered at another day."

"We hope the Governor will call the Legislature together, and backed by the authorities of the State, the people can act against the Federal Government, without committing treason. We owe allegiance to the State of Alabama, and only through her, to the General Government. If the Legislature or a Convention meets and throws off the supremacy of the Federal Government, we are no longer its subjects.—We can fight then without having halts tied around our necks, if fight we must."—Dallas (Ala.) Gazette.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—It is very apparent that all the Southern States disposed to act in a Southern Convention, prefer that the adjourned Nashville Meeting be held at Milledgeville, Ga. We are decidedly in favor of that point, and we suggest the importance of the Governors of our Southern States calling upon the President of the Convention to name that place for the re-assembling of the delegates. Our attention has been called to this subject by the Charleston Mercury, which states that so far as the press is concerned, there is not a dissenting voice against holding the Convention at Milledgeville.—Mississippian.

THANKSGIVING.—Governor Seabrook, of South Carolina, has appointed the Fourth Thursday in October, as a day of thanksgiving, humiliation and prayer.

ASYLUM LODGE, No. 63, Of Free and Accepted Masons. THE regular monthly meeting of the Lodge was called off until Saturday evening, the 19th inst.

The members and non-affiliated brethren are respectfully requested to attend at that time. JAS. ANGELL, Sec'y. Woodville, Miss., Oct. 15, 1850.

HUGH LUCAS. N. NORWOOD. LUCAS & NORWOOD, General Grocers, No. 16, Canal St. and No. 15, Crossman St., New Orleans. All who favor us with orders, shall have the same promptly attended to, and Messrs. Wright & Elder, of Woodville, are our agents to receive and receipt for any bills, which may be made with us. October 15, 1850-1y.

THOMAS HENDERSON & PEALE, Cotton Factors, No. 417 Common street, New Orleans. THOMAS HENDERSON & CO, Natchez, Mississippi. Sept. 13, 1850-6m\*